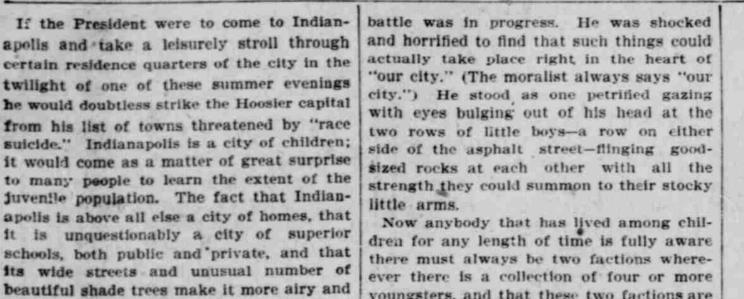
The Little Hoosiers of the Side Streets

certain residence quarters of the city in the actually take place right in the heart of twilight of one of these summer evenings he would doubtless strike the Hoosier capital from his list of towns threatened by "race suicide." Indianapolis is a city of children; it would come as a matter of great surprise to many people to learn the extent of the juvenile population. The fact that Indianapolis is above all else a city of homes, that it is unquestionably a city of superior schools, both public and private, and that there must always be two factions whereits wide streets and unusual number of beautiful shade trees make it more airy and healthful than most other cities of equal size-all of these things go toward influencing parents from other towns to come to Indianapolis to live, and so help in swelling of all kinds at each other whenever a fa-

Especially on the quiet side streets, branching off from the main arteries of the their games and pastimes every evening ence. from the time that the sun begins to sink in the West until the warning curfew whiscarelessly driven wagon are seldom heard, and where the clash and clang of the deadly electric car-the Juggernaut of childish civilization-become but harmless echoes from distant trolley lines.

These little people of the side streets present material for a wide range of study to the statistician, the philosopher and-if you want to take 'em seriously-the moralist; but, fortunately for the youngsters themselves, and fortunately for the reading public, too-since the statistician, philosopher and moralist always insist upon sharing their views with everybody else-these capable persons of master minds are usually engaged in other problematical subjects that lend themselves more readily to long-drawnout analyses.

Science and morals never yet have found a substantial lodging place in the world of childhood, anyhow. You take a moralist and set him down in the midst of the sidestreet "gang" that the present writer has in mind-and see what happens. You can wager golf balls to ninepins-or any other tremendous odds-that the little dears with the big innocent eyes and chubby cheeks are not going to be snowed under if it comes to an argument. A moralist turned up in the neighborhood of the "gang" the other evening just when the regular pitched



youngsters, and that these two factions are always at war with each other. They may beat each other with sticks, whack each other with baseball bats and fire missiles the army of youngsters already encamped vorable opportunity offers, but, biess you, they don't mean any harm, for all of this is only a part of the game and a necessary condiment giving some spice to what city, are the little Hoosiers to be seen at might otherwise prove very prosaic exist-

But the moralist did not know this-or, at least, he had forgotten it; for your fulltle blows. It seems that mothers and fa- fledged moralizer on the waywardness of so what did he do but try to break up the the world should happen to live next door thers flock to the thoroughfares where the childhood can never remember the time game?-a fatal mistake. Walking with dig- to each other, and it is not at all surprising rumble of heavy dray and the clatter of when he was steeped in crime himself. And nifled bearing to the middle of the thor- that, under such circumstances, a feeling of



LEGAL RESERVE NOT REQUIRED.

panies do not do a regular banking busi-

are required to keep a reserve of 25 per cent

of their total deposits, which consist of le

gal tender notes, gold and silver and de-

posits approved by the reserve centers. The

approved reserve agents of the Indianapolis

national banks are St. Louis, Chicago and

their cash means ranges from 301/4 to 60%

per cent .- an average of nearly 50 per cent.

As a safeguard in the place of a reserve

the trust companies have a rule by which

tice ranging from one week to ninety days,

the length of the notice to depend upon the

sum to be withdrawn. Some of the com-

panies do not keep this rule in operation all

they wish to exercise it, to demand notice

from all depositors, no matter how small the

amount on deposit, before their deposits

By not having to maintain a reserve of

companies have authority to loan out their

to do a larger loan business than the banks.

BANKING BUSINESS TABOOED.

ninety days. The banks accept no real-es-

companies do not take personal notes, bu

do accept first mortgage real-estate secur-

"No such corporation shall engage in any

banking, mercantile, manufacturing of

other business, except such as is hereby ex-

promissory note, bond or instrument in

writing made negotiable by the laws of this

State, when payable at a bank within this

State, shall in like manner be negotiable if

made payable at the office of such corpora-

tion; it shall not loan its funds, moneys

capital, trust funds or other property what-

soever to any director, officer, agent or em-

ploye thereof, nor shall any such director.

officer, agent or employe become in any

manner indebted to said corporation by

means of any overdraft, promissory note, ac-

count, indorsement, guaranty or other con-

In Indianapolis, the same as in all the

large cities, the trust companies are closely

affiliated with the national banks. John P

Frenzel, vice president of the Merchants'

National Bank, is president of the Indiana

Trust Company, and Otto N. Frenzel, pres-

ident of the bank, is a member of the direc-

torate of the trust company. John H. Hol-

liday is president of the Union Trust Com-

tors of the Indiana National Bank. Vice

President A. A. Barnes, of the Columbi

ering, of the Columbia National Bank, and

Americus C. Daily, a director of that bank,

ity Trust Company, also. S. J. Fletcher.

president of the Fletcher National Bank.

Commercial Trust Company has no partic-

ularly close relations with any of the na-

tional banks. The American National is not

The trust companies of Indianapolis were

organized primarily to engage in a general

business of managing large estates. Up to

the passage of the act, in 1893, authorizing

pressly authorized: Provided, that

trust companies as follows:

tract whatsoever."

can be withdrawn.

regular banking

Unlike the national banks (trust com-

"RECEIVED, INSTEAD, A CLOT OF DIRT IN THE SMALL OF HIS BACK."

in the small of the back.

Mexican bean as he dodged the rocks, clots | within hearing distance. spoiled in its very beginning. It takes quite | per. And thena time to get a good out-and-out fight start- | "Do it!" said one of the shortstops-the ed properly, and when once launched suc- one who plays with the Red Caps, if anycessfully it would be a shame to have any- body should question you. thing interrupt its smooth progress. When one army chased the other up an alley the stop-the one who helped to win that it" himself. moralist retreated from the neighborhood, memorable game for the St. Clair-street THEY PRESENT MATERIAL FOR A WIDE | feeling, no doubt, that perhaps, after all, nine when that superior organization his efforts tending toward the betterment of crossed bast with the fellers from uptown. evening stroll up the shaded street to wit-

the world might possibly prove more beneficial to mankind if switched off into another channel.

A close observer of children cannot help but arrive at the conclusion that differences of opinion are as necessary to the everlasting game of childhood as to the welfare of the race track. David Harum says that differences of opinion makes hoss races, and it might be added that the same conditions have much to do with the development of the human race. Children will argue and quarrel and fight over some matter that may seem ridiculously trivial to grown-ups, but how can you expect little folks to find food for controversy in Cardinal Newman's "Apologia Pro Vita Sua," the Jewish persecutions in Russia or the merits and demerits of current political issues? Youngsters must quarrel about something-we all do-and so why not quarrel about "who can make the longest jump" or "who can play shortstop the best?"

There was a heated argument over this latter interesting subject last Tuesday evening in the neighborhood of the "gang." It is a most noteworthy coincidence that two of the best juvenile shortstops in all oughfare, he held up one hand to signify bitter rivalry should exist. Ever since vathat he demanded peace between the two cation began the contemporaries in this armies-and received instead, a clot of dirt peculiar field of active endeavor have been casting contemptuous glances at each other The warriors refused to pay any attention | whenever they chanced to meet and giving to him at all. They ignored him. They vent to uncomplimentary comments upon fought around him, over him and under him, each other's professional standing when and soon had him jumping about like a any of the other fellers happened to be of dirt and occasional brickbats. And of A clash of some kind was inevitable and

all those present mixed up in the combat | it came about at a time when there was a he was the only one to get hurt. Broken good big audience present to help push in spirit, heartsick, weary and completely | things along. The side street under considdisgusted, he finaly retired to a place of eration is always crowded with little people safety, where he waited patiently for a in the dusk of the evening, and it was just while, hoping to obtain a hearing when the , after the dinner hour when the rivals came battle should come to an end. But the bat- | together face to face in the middle of the tle didn't come to an end; it hasn't come to | thoroughfare. It was an exciting moment. an end yet-or hadn't up to the time of the | The other fellers stood around and waited present writing. That battle had been brew- for things to happen. The rivals said someing for weeks, and the parties engaged in thing to each other, each speaking-hissing. the conflict do not intend to have the fun rather-in a low voice, a sort of stage whis-

"Do it yourself!" said the other short-

If you were not present at that game you will do well to keep the fact to yourself or forever lose prestige with the gang.

"Well, if you say much more I will do it!" declared the champion from the Red Cap team, placing harsh emphasis on the

The two representatives of America's greatest sport stepped a little closer to each other so that their faces almost touched as they glowered into each other's

"It's a wonder," remarked the star member of the St. Clair-street organization, with withering sarcasm, "that you-that "I could do it now if I wanted to." as-

serted his enemy, positively, the dark frown on his little freckled forehead deepening. "Well, then," sneered the other athlete, as he took his hated foeman in with a sweeping glance that extended from the tips of the shoes to the button on the top

of the little red cap, "do it!" As this turn in the conversation brought the matter back to the place from which it had started, many of the spectators began to show signs of impatience, and one interested auditor-an overgrown boy who seemed to be made up mostly of arms and legs-announced with considerable bluster that unless one or the other of the champions "done it" pretty soon he would "do

"Do what?" inquired an old gentleman with a kindly face, who had halted in his

little scene in the drama of childhood. | ant. For instance, who but the children

ness, with chuckles of amusement, this minded, grown-up world is entirely ignor-

stone, seemed equally at sea. with a pleasant nod, resumed his walk. Where the moralist had proved a miser-

scarcely out of sight in the dusk of the evening before there was a meeting of the box, with the two shortstops in earnest fancy, and he shinned up it in no time. the gang. There hasn't been a fight for nearly a week.

There are other things contributing to the juvenile world besides battle and strifemuch pleasanter things, such as wonderful romance events, of which the sober-



"THE BEST FRIENDS THAT ANY GRAY she knows. SQUIRREL EVER HAD."

This question was something of a stunner. of a certain neighborhood branching off The overgrown boy, whose entire appear- North Meridian street knows anything ance suggested that his province in life about the fairy prince who has become was to ask questions rather than to an- transformed into a gray squirrel so that swer them, looked stupidly into space; the he may live in the trees? Just why a fairy two champions gazed up at the kindly old | prince should desire to live in the trees is gentleman as if they were sorely puzzled not a question for debate-it's a fact, and to find an explanation for their strained | that's all there is about it. This fairy relations, and the various members of the prince come to Indianapolis with a lot of gang, standing about listlessly on the curb- gray squirrels that were brought to the city by the park commissioners "The truth of the whole business is," several years ago. The pretty animals said the old gentleman merrily, "that you were given their liberty in the various parts chaps aren't mad at each other one bit- | of the town, and some of them, growing and you know it. The idea of you fellows | tired of living within the same old boundary quarreling as to which is the better base- lines month in and month out, struck out ball player! Why, you're both good. I've independently after a while in quest of adseen you play up there on the vacant lot, venture and fortune. The fairy prince, being and I know! Why don't you get together the most remantic fellow in all the world, and organize a team here in the neighbor- was among the first to try his luck. And so hood made up of the best players of both early one spring morning he got down. Hunines? Why, you'd beat any other little man beings get up in the morning, but a team in town. You just think that over- squirrel gets down. He dismounted from you fellows." And the old philosopher, his big forest tree in University Park-at least, this is the story a little blue-eyed girl tells-and sneaked up Meridian street in the able failure, the man-who-understood-boys sweet-smelling dawn before the town was had scored a glorious success. He was awake, journeying on and on and on until he came to a great elm tree, just off the beautiful thoroughfare on a quiet little rival clans on the curb beside the letter street. That elm tree struck the prince's consultation, forming the central figures of | And there he lives nowadays, a happy

the picture. Plans were hatched that even- little bunch of fur and whiskers. And why ing that will surely prove the undoing of | shouldn't he be happy, surrounded, as he is, many an ambitious baseball team from by the best friends that any gray squirrel other side streets. The white dove of peace | ever had? For the children of the neighis now hovering over the neighborhood of borhood adore him, and he has come to trust them, and will even come when they call him and accept from their hands choice little nuts which they buy especially for him. He has had his troubles getting out of the way of dreadful dogs that have ofttimes struck terror to his little heart, and once he barely escaped a frightful death at the paws of a big Scotch collie. Adventures of this sort have made him look upon the world with suspicion, but he knows full well that he may always feel safe and free from care when the liftle girls from the big frame houses across the way come over to the elm tree to chat with him and bring him good things to eat.

And one of the little girls always calls him "Prince," and looks at him knowingly out of the corners of her sweet blue eyes. And he returns the gaze slyly-when nobody else is noticing-and winks, for he knows that

LOUIS W. JONES.

TRUST COMPANIES

BIX OF THEM NOW DO BUSINESS I INDIANAPOLIS.

Law That Was Passed in 1893 Legal ized Their Incorporation and

COMBINED CAPITAL \$2,950,000

Operation.

THEY ADMINISTER ESTATES, FLOAT deposits cannot be withdrawn without no

BOND ISSUES, ETC.

Affiliated with Banks.

Not Allowed to Do a Regular Bank- the time, but it is their prerogative, when ing Business, but Are Closely

From a comparatively small beginning | 25 per cent. of their total deposits the trust ten years ago the era of trust companies | companies realize more profit on their dein Indianapolis has broadened until there posits than the national banks. The trust are now six trust and loan institutions here with a total capitalization of \$2,950,000. deposits to as great an extent as they wish These institutions do an aggregate business on the kind of security, of course, prescribed of many millions of dollars a year, and by law. The trust companies pay depostheir importance in the financial affairs of litors 3 per cent. on all deposits. They are Indianapolis and Indiana has grown to able to do this because they have the power

enormous proportions.

Trust companies could not exist in Indiana until 1893, when the General Assembly adopted an act legalizing their incorporation and operation. The first trust of the trust company loans are long-time company in this city was the Indiana. loans, while the national banks do not which was organized and incorporated not | make most of their loans for longer than many months after the trust company act went into effect. A few months later the tate security on loans, but take personal Union Trust Company was launched. Then three years passed before another institution of this kind was organized in Indianapolis, so the trust company era in this ity. The statutes limit the business of the city, on a very large scale, really dates back but seven years.

The Indianapolis trust companies are The Indiana, incorporated in 1893, \$1,000,000 capital stock; the Union, incorporated in 1893, \$600,000 capital stock; the Marion, incorporated in 1896, \$300,000 capital stock; the Central, incorporated in 1900, \$300,000 capital stock; the Security, incorporated in 1901, \$600,000 capital stock, and the Com mercial, incorporated in January, 1903, \$150,-600 capital stock.

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL. With not a single exception the Indian

apolis trust companies have done a large and profitable business, which is shown conclusively by their statements. Some of the companies make statements but once year, while other of the companies make two statements a year. All of the companies show substantial surplus and profit The surplus and profit showings of the five companies incorporated previously to this year, according to their last statements, are as follows: Central, \$25,000; Indiana, \$208,400; Marion, \$92,200; Security, no showing in surplus and profits by last state-

ment; Union, \$281,000. The question that has been bothering the pany and a member of the board of direc-New York and general Eastern financial community for the last several months in regard to the safety of the collateral se- National Bank, is a director of the Union curities accepted by the New York trust Trust Company. President Mortimer Levcompanies for loans amounting to million of dollars, and whether it is safe for those companies to continue to carry on business | are directors of the Security Trust Comwithout a regular reserve, has not troubled | pany. Mr. Daily is president of the Securthe Indianapolis financial community in regard to the Indianapolis trust companies. The five local trust companies organized be- is a director and one of the large stockholdfore 1903, according to their statements of lers of the Marion Trust Company, William March and July, have cash reserves ranging J. Richards, president of the Union Nafrom 1014 to 39 1-3 per cent. of their cash | tional Bank, is a director of the Central means. The average reserve of the five Trust Company. It is understood that the companies is 28% per cent. The Central. Indiana and Marion made reports this month and the Security and Union in March. Following were the deposits and affiliated with any of the trust companies. eash means of the five companies according to their last statements:

...... 4,377,665 1.561.795 the incorporation and operation of trust con

companies in Indiana, large estates in this State, city and county were handled by attorneys and other individuals. The men who organized the older trust institutions saw that there was a need here for trust institutions for the one purpose, if for no ness), the trust companies are not required other, of handling large estates. And those to maintain a legal reserve. National banks companies which were organized first had such a large success and such an extensive clientage in the handling of estates and trusts that other trust companies were organized for the same purpose. But it was seen about the time the fourth company was launched that there was not enough New York. The average reserve maintained business in the way of the management of by the Indianapolis national banks out of estates in Indianapolis and Marion county for all the companies and so various of the trust institutions began to look about for such as is maintained by the national banks

other fields of activity. Out of this condition grew the savings department of the trust companies. The savings bank business of Indianapolis has had enormous growth since the trust companies established savings bank departments. An officer of the Indiana Trust Company, which does as large a savings bank business as any institution in Indiana, stated yesterday that a conservative estimate of the number of people in this city who have savings accounts with the several trust companies is 8,000. It is estimated that the deposit in the savings departments of the several companies will amount to no less

than \$4,000,000. "Women are the best savers," said an officer of one of the trust companies. "They may not save so much money as men, but they are more regular in putting money away for a rainy day, and of the thousands of people who have savings accounts in the trust companies I should say that more than half are women. No people are better savers than the Germans."

Trust companies are not permitted to do a BIG BOND ISSUES. Floating large loans and bond issues is another line of business the trust companies of Indianapolis have engaged in extensively for several years. Among the large transactions of this kind carried to a successful end was the floating of \$325,000 paper and personal collateral. The trust Atlas engine works bonds by the Indiana Trust Company, the sale of \$200,000 of the Brown-Ketcham iron works stock by the Union Trust Company, and the floating of \$500,000 Indiana Hotel Company bonds by the Central Trust Company.

The trust companies of Indiana are under close supervision of the auditor of state, as head of the state bank department, and the courts. Following are the provisions of the trust company act, as amended several times since its passage in 1893:

"Any such corporation shall be subject at all times to the further orders, judgments and decrees of any court of record from which it shall have accepted any trust, appointment or commission as to such trust. and shall render to such court such itemized and verified accounts, statements and reports as may be required by law, or as such court shall order in relation to such particular trust. It shall render to the auditor of state a full and detailed annual account of its condition on or before the first day of April, in each year, and a condensed statement of such annual account shall be published by said corporation in a public newspaper, printed and published in the county in which its principal place of business is located, and if none, then in such newspaper as the auditor of state may | than the volume of currency.

"It shall be the duty of such public examiner, once in every six months, to make an examination of the books, property, affects [effects] and liabilities of such corporation, and he shall have the power to examine any of its officers or employes, under oath, touching any of the affairs of said corporation; and in the event of his inability to act in the premises, the auditor of state may discharge and perform all the duties of the public examiner in relation to such corporation."

And that Sometimes Fails.

Omaha Bee. King Edward's refusal of special detective and bodyguard service for his tour of Ireland indicates that he has no apprehension of attempts upon his life, or, rather that if such attempts were made the soldiers around him would be powerless to prevent. while on the other hand the conspicuous following of such officers might incite exactly what it was intended to avoid. The best life insurance the chief executive of any country can carry is the good will and

IT IS GETTING INTO WHAT IS KNOWN AS "STRINGENT" CONDITION.

This, However, Does Not, as Migh Be Supposed, Indicate a Bad Condition of Affairs.

SOME FINANCIAL LEGISLATION

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF CONGRESS NOT IMPROBABLE.

President Richards, of the Union National Bank, Talks of the Situation-Other Conditions.

The Indianapolis money market is getting into what the financial community terms a "stringent" condition. This does not indicate a bad condition of affairs, financially, commercially, industrially or otherwise. Money is "tight" all over the country and the demand for money has been so great all year that the market has not been "easy" any time for more than fourteen months.

In addition to this cause for anything but plenty of money, the fall crop-moving time he money they can get for the period from about the 1st of September until the middle of October. In anticipation of the great demand for money from their country clients during these six weeks and for some of the deposits held here for the national banks in other cities of the middle Western States the Indianapolis national banks are beginning to husband their loan resources.

Money rates are 6 per cent. now, which indicates that money is not very plentiful. and it is not likely that the heavy demand for practically all of the loan resources the per cent, is a pretty high rate, and representative officials of the local national banks are of the opinion that money will remain at 6 per cent. until the middle of October, when the demand for money for crop-moving will reach its height. Then, perhaps, when this money begins to flow this way from the West it may be that the market will get somewhat easier and rates

But this country has grown so large and its business of every section is so great all ber, will not have the effect of producing the year round that the country has about such a stringency in the market that there outgrown the condition when one section uses all the available money for a few will not be met and perfectly safe condimonths and then another section uses it. and so on. The demand for money is so great all over the United States all the time that this condition is rapidly disappearing. The fact is, according to Holland, there is period. The conditions that had a great a larger demand in this country for money

Roosevelt calling an extraordinary session the currency a great flexibility. His recent | money tied up in New York in stocks as trip through the West has shown him the there was last year, and this is one way the Chicago banker, and leading Republicans in national politics are not disposed to deny that unless some action is taken soon the whole question of currency and the market will go, I think." finance may become one of the leading issues of the presidential campaign next

senators who were appointed at the last session of Congress to devise some measure by which the currency system can be this fear is by no means general, it made more flexible, agreed upon a simple | thought, and of course there is certain to measure, it is understood, which, it is believed, will go a great ways toward rem- market than obtains now. But this does edying the faults of the present system. not mean that the condition will be any The measure will provide for the issues of | ways near the dangerous point. Call additional currency to national banks in ex- money in the East is plentiful, but time | cept, perhaps, the Waldorf bar.

the government would place a tax of 5 per cent. per annum, and on account of this tax the banks would not make use of the remedial measure except in times of the greatest stringency. Interest on loans would have to be greater than 5 per cent. in order that a bank could make any profit by issuing additional currency under the emergency measure. The moment interest rates dropped below 5 per cent. the banks would immediately retire this currency. The maximum amount of additional currency that would be made available under this plan would be \$200,000,000, which is 25 per cent, of the total capitalization of all the national banks in the country. Banks availing themselves of this privilege to additional circulation would not be required to put up any additional security. The security for this circulation would be first, the bank itself; and secondly, the fund created in the United States treasury by the accumulation of the 5 per cent. interest on this circulation. Experts say this fund would be amply large enough to cover the failure of any national bank having this additional currency in circulation.

x x x While some of the most influential Republican senators in Congress are devising Illinois, who was successful the last session in blockading all financial legislation, question in Washington Representative \$10,787,054. Cannon is reported to have said that it is coming on and the banks will need all | will require more than a conference of character of financial legislation that shall be considered by the coming Congress. A leading financial writer in discussing the currency question says:

"It may be true that the Western banks will be able to provide funds with which to move the crops, but, nevertheless, something must be done to prevent the annual stringency of the currency of the United States. Whether the bank currency of the United States shall be based on credits or bonds is one of the most important phases banks here will have when crop-moving is of the financial question now before the on in full swing will boost rates any. Six | country, according to many leading bank-

"I don't think there is any need of fear that the money market of this country will this fall suffer a stringency like that of last fail," said William J. Richards, president of the Union National Bank. "Money is tight and rates are high, but the indications are, I think, that the great demand for money with which to move the crops. which will extend over a period of about six weeks, beginning the first of Septemwill be any need of worry lest the demand tions maintained. In fact I can't see any indications that point any other way than that the money market will be kept in a safe and stable condition all through this deal to do with the stringency of the money market last fall and resulted in Secretary And this calls attention to the fact that | Shaw adopting emergency measures for the there is much likelihood of President i issuance of circulation do not obtain this summer, and therefore the general finanof Congress for Nov. 9, one purpose of cial condition of the country is better than which will be to secure legislation giving last year. There is not nearly so much need of change of the currency laws, says in which the financial condition is improved over the condition that existed at this time last year. I think rates have about reached the level now, and 6 per cent, is as high as

x x x The experience of last fall, when money was drained West to finance the moving of The recent conference of the Republican | the crops, sending call money in New York to 25 per cent., is causing fear of similar conditions this fall in certain quarters. But be a more pronounced stringency in the

cess of that secured by government bonds | money is scarce. This condition of the on deposit at Washington, to the extent of time market indicates that there is an un-25 per cent. of their capitalization. On this | certainty about putting out funds that | cannot be called in at any time. Another feature of the situation that is not a really good indication is the fact that the country banks, which are usually the safety valves through which funds flow back to the centers, are much depleted now. One indication of the tendency of the largest financial interests to reduce the overvaluation of securities is the elimination of the water from the United States Steel stocks, representing a decline of more than \$457,600,000 on the total issue of \$1,018,583,600.

According to the statements of condition at the close of business June 9, there are seventy-five national banks in the United States with deposits in excess of \$10,000,000. The National City Bank of New York, with deposits of \$137,562,911, heads the list, and AND FROM THAT CONCLUDED THAT the First National of Chicago is second with \$85,333,826. The Corn Exchange National is twelfth with \$42,805,871, the Continental National fifteenth with \$33,758,290. the Commercial National twentieth with \$29,032,183, the Chicago National thirty-sixth with \$18,106,895, the National Bank of the Republic forty-sixth with \$14,290,706, the Bankers' National forty-eighth with \$14,-051,836 and the National Bank of North America fifty-eighth with \$11,618,276. If the state banks were represented in a compilameans for relief Representative Cannon, of tion with the national banks Chicago in- when one of them-a well-known manstitutions would rank as follows: Illinois about-town-surprised his companions by Trust and Savings fifth, with deposits of announcing in the most matter-of-fact way is said to be just as strongly against any \$74,310,665, Northern Trust Company twenty- that he considered himself a crimi al. As change being made in the currency system sixth with \$23,061,595, American Trust and hespoke he took a ten-dollar gold piece from by the coming session or an extra session. Savings thirty-ninth with \$17,345,394 and his pocket and, giving the coin a twist, In a recent discussion of the currency State Bank of Chicago sixty-seventh with sent it spinning about on the table before

While there is reason for congratulation in eyes. three or four senators to determine the the distinct improvement in speculative sentiment following the failure of the two big Wall-street houses, it is unwise to overestimate the strength of this natural reaction, or to hold the view that has frequently been expressed that Wall street has discounted the unfavorable possibilities of the situation and has underestimated the satisfactory conditions that exist in most lines of business. A feature of the present situation and the recent declines in the security market is the fact that the severe liquidation that has been the chief characteristic of the stock market for nearly ten months past has had so little apparent effect in relieving the money market. When it is noted that the market values of nearly all the standard securities, including first class bonds, have declined in the period named from fifteen to seventy-five points. it would appear the most drastic remedy for any threatened money tightness has been applied, without, however, materially relieving the situation.-Financial Age.

The remarkable increase in the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, as shown by the figures recently made public by the Department of Commerce, was caused, primarily, by the gain in imports, which were larger than ever before. The exports are also larger than in any previous twelve months, with the exceptional year 1901. The imports last year for the first time crossed the billion dollar mark, the total being \$1,025,619,417, and the exports for the second time crossed the fourteen-hundred-million-dollar line, being \$1,419,991,290, or practically \$1,420,000,000. The imports have increased 18.4 per cent. during the past ten years, and the exports 67.5

His Idea of Stock Moving. New York Times.

Russell Harding, known as one of the inest of the splendid corps of officials that George Gould has gathered about him for anything connected with the loss of the tenthe administration of his railroads, believes that the business of a railroad official is running a railroad, not making market stocks move. He was interviewed not long ago by a reporter who asked many questions about the railroad, and finished his series with this one "When do you think the stock will begin

to move, Mr. Harding? "It's moving now," said the general man-'We haul several hundred cars a day into Kansas City. They complain that the conditions are not just rightrupted the reporter.

move stock out West it helps to pay Missouri Pacific dividends, but when they move it here it doesn't seem to help anything-ex-

YOUNG MAN SURPRISES HIS FRIENDS BY HIS TALK.

He Considered Himself a Criminal Because He Found a Ten-Dollar

DIDN'T LOOK FOR THE OWNER

Gold Piece.

HE WAS DISHONEST.

Story of a Bank Clerk Who Tried

to Steal a Package Containing \$100,000 in Currency.

A company of young men were gathered about a table in a midnight cafe last week, him, watching its swift revolutions with a half-serious, half-amused expression in his

"You see, it's this way," he explained in answer to a number of interrogations that came pouring in upon him simultaneously from the other men. "That precious little piece of government product which you see doing the whirling Dervish act at the present moment doesn't belong to me at all, and yet I've had it in my possession for the last three weeks. The plain, unvarnished truth of the thing is that it is stolen property, and I'm the thief who stole it. This is how it all came about. found that gold piece at an Eastern seaside resort during my vacation in July. It was tied up in the corner of a pocket handkerchief-a woman's handkerchief, of course, for no man on earth would think of carrying money about that way. Well, I was hard up when I found it, having been away from home almost two weeks engaged in the delightful occupation of spending IT TICKLED HIM.

"I was tickled nearly to death when I ran into what seemed at the time a great piece of good luck. I had just two days more of my vacation, and that little circular piece of gold would come in mighty handy as pin money, I thought. But, having been born and bred an honest individual, it suddenly occurred to me that the person who had lost the coin would be making every effort to regain possession of it. Well, you may believe it or not, but I want to make the confession right now that the thought of having to give up that ten dollars to its rightful owner actually made me feel bad. However, I did make a sort of half-hearted attempt to discover who the owner was. I took a whirl or two around the various hotels of the resort, making a few inquiries and looking at all the bulletins that happened to be posted in the lobbies. I also glanced over the 'lost and found' column of the little summer newspaper that is published at the place, but I failed to learn dollar gold piece. Cheering myself up with the thought that the woman who lost it had doubtless left the resort-people were coming and going all the time, you knowand that she was probably a well-to-do person who would never miss the money. I started in to make the most of my lucky

"That same evening I had a lobster supper with a party of gay people, who were my guests for the occasion: I had intended paying for the affair with my newly-ac-"I don't know anything about it. When we louired gold piece, but when it came to settling up I changed my mind. Somehow I couldn't bring myself to the point of parting wi'h that coin. So I paid for the